

# THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1842.

17 Persons desirous of having this paper left at their residences or places of business, will please leave their names at the office, No. 30 New-street. It is served in any part of the City or Brooklyn at an early hour. Price NINE Cents per week, to be paid to the Carrier.

17 In WASHINGTON CITY the Tribune may be had at any LUFPE's residence, near Third-street, at 3 cents per issue, and delivered to subscribers at their residence price per month, or 12 cents per week.

17 The July No. of the American Labourer, containing Mr. Huntington's Speech on the Tariff, and numerous valuable Statistical Tables and Documents relating to the Labor and Industry of the Country, is now ready for delivery. Subscription Price 25 cents per year. Twenty copies for \$1.

17 For Notices of Miss Hooper's Poems, Graham's Magazine and Prof. Bush's Sixth Lecture and an Association Article, see First Page.

17 For a Poem—The Western Railroad—The Cambridge Leather Dresser—Early Opinions of Public Policy, see Last Page.

17 There are rumors flying about town that Hon. Edward Curtis is soon to be removed from the post of Collector of Customs at this port, and a full-blooded Loco-Foco—some say Cheever C. Comberford, others Fernando Wood—pointed in his place. As C. C. C. presided over the Butt-End meeting in the Park which denounced and execrated Mr. Tyler for consenting to do simply his sworn duty in reference to the Rhode Island troubles, we presume he will be the man.—But we know no foundation for the rumors.

**What would a Tariff do for the Laborers?**

A Loco-Foco friend in Illinois, in a private letter of friendship and good will, writes us as follows:

"My personal affairs are not as prosperous as I could wish and togethers. When I got through with my wheat, I had 150, and 100 bushels of Wheat must be produced three-eighths of which goes to the cloth-makers in England, and freighters to support the numerous shippers, factors, merchants, &c., &c., who form the chain between the two widely separated classes of producers. Now suppose these Producers could have the sagacity to perceive that they are thus dredging and furnishing no purpose; and the Grangemakers should say to the Cloth-makers—We cannot go to you to raise Grain, for there is not sufficient Land in England, and the Attorney General held that most exorbitant rates; but do you Clothmakers come to us, and we will lay such a duty on Foreign Cloth that you can scarcely and profitably pursue your business, in spite of the discouragements and losses incident to such a new branch of business. What is the consequence? Suppose the same broadcloth which costs \$3 in England would cost a short time cost \$1.50 made in Illinois, and our friends are still able to afford a living. Men engaged in agriculture, and, without, great inconvenience, are very much. Then, again, we find, the poor laborer, more miserably reduced, and what a wretched life does not appear to be any prospect of improvement in monitory times. All over the world men have changed from mere manufacturers to mere producers, the want of provisions, and even today, in Europe, the prospect of finding mouths to consume. And so we have a high Tariff, or a moderate Tariff, and seem to suppose that it will affect existing evils, but now we have the great point to look at, how existing evils will be unexplained, i.e., how the former is to be a good manufacturer when there is more corn in the world than the world can eat. If you could get the people of the United States to manufacture the other side, in order to save us from raising wages, we might be able to do it. We have cut off the manufactures of Europe from our market, so throw myself of miserable foreign operatives out of employ, who will come here and raise corn. The price of food will be high, and we will have to pay it. You still cling to me, which I think ought to have been explained long ago, etc., that legislation can afford a remedy for a disordered currency and hard times."

Having thus quoted the whole of our friend's statement of the case, we propose now to answer, as clearly as we may, his main question, "How the Producer is to be benefited?" by a Protective Tariff. True, we have repeatedly anticipated this, in our Report on the Principle of Protection to the Home Industry Convention, and in many Editorials. But, since our friend has either not seen or not made these, or does not consider them all to the purpose, and there are doubtless others in the same predicament, we will make one more patient effort.

Our friend does not give a very clear account of what are the actual prices of agricultural products in Central Illinois at present; but, from various sources we are able to state them very nearly, as follows: Wheat 3c., Beans 25c., Corn 18c., Pork 1c., Beef 1c., Tobacco 24c., &c., &c. Now the prices of Manufactured Goods in that State are nearly as high as ever there, as we learn from this letter and other sources. In other words—Illinois, being almost wholly devoted to Agriculture, the products of such culture command on her soil only from one-fourth to one-half their average value throughout the civilized world; while all articles which she receives in exchange for her surplus products cost her quite as much as their average value elsewhere, and in fact rather more.

Let us state the case again: Good Broadcloth costs in England \$3 per yard, is sold to Illinois merchants at \$3.50, and by them retailed at \$5 per yard. Each yard of it consumed there costs her sixteen bushels of Wheat, twenty bushels of Beans, twenty-six bushels of Corn, over three hundred weight of Pork or Beef, or two hundred weight of Tobacco, as the case may be. At the same time, the producers of this same cloth in England receive for it per yard less than two bushels of Wheat or Beans, three of Corn, twenty to thirty weight of Pork or Beef, or three or four pounds of Tobacco. In other words, the Producer on one side receives about an eighth or tenth part of the price paid for his goods (in products) by the producer on the other side of the water.—Does our friend begin to see into the mind of the case?

—Ah but! says a Free Trader, "just take off all the duties, and this enormous disparity would cease!" Undoubtedly, if *all* duties were taken off on both sides, it would be diminished; but, by taking off the twenty or thirty per cent, we levy on British Manufacturers, while her exertion of one to five hundred per cent on our Agricultural products continued in force, would not mend the matter. But let *all* duties be taken off on both sides, and still the evil is but palliated, not removed. There still remains the flagrant disparity which must exist so long as four thousand miles of land and water lie between the producers of Food on the one hand and Clothing on the other.

Now we insist that this State of things is injurious to the producers of both Countries—the Agricultural and the Manufacturing—but let us see how it bears upon them relatively. Suppose that all duties are abolished on both sides and a perfect free trade established, this is an inevitable result, the Country producing Grain, Meat, &c., and buying its Cloths and Ware therewith must sell its Products at such a price that they can't compete with those Countries which buy food and there add less than the same can be afforded from Wheat

or flour. For instance, the average price of Wheat in the interior of Russia and Poland is as low as 10 cents a bushel; so Odessa 3c. (cost of transporting to England 1c.) at Dantzig 9c. (cost of transporting to England 1c.) &c., &c., &c. That is, all duties being disregarded, England can buy all the Wheat she wants at an average cost of \$1 per bushel at her wharves; and Illinois, of she buys her Cloth of England, must sell her Wheat at that price, less the cost of transporting it from her soil to England, which would be at least 50c. from Chicago and Alton, and 7c. from her interior. Of course, the average value of Wheat

throughout the State could not exceed 37c. per bushel; and that of other Agricultural products would range accordingly.

But, while the Illinois farmer would thus be forced to sell his products for about one-third their average price throughout the world, the Cloth which he would receive in exchange would cost him fully its average price elsewhere, and, being of little bulk and weight in proportion to its value, would cost but little comparatively for transportation. That is to say, allowing both Cloth and Grain to sell at their ultimate markets at their average value throughout the world, the *Illinois Farmer* must pay *two-thirds of the market value of his Grain for its transportation to England, while the British manufacturer will pay but a fifth part of the value of his Cloth for its transportation to Illinois.* Is there any longer room for wonder that the Farming community is embarrassed? Is not here a clear explanation of the fact that a merely Agricultural community, exchanging its products for the Manufactures of distant lands, has very rarely been independent and prosperous? And will not our friend see here a reason why Manufacturers are said to need Protection, claimer for Protection, &c.—their small bulk compared with the labor, capital and skill required to produce them, giving them in direct competition with the cheapest corresponding products of any part of the world, while Agricultural staples are produced from such rivalry at least fifty per cent by their bulk alone.

Here then, in order to pay for one hundred yards of Broadcloth in Illinois, (costing \$300,) eight hundred bushels of Wheat must be produced, three-eighths of which goes to the cloth-makers in England, and freighters to support the numerous shippers, factors, merchants, &c., &c., who form the chain between the two widely separated classes of producers. Now suppose these Producers could have the sagacity to perceive that they are thus dredging and furnishing no purpose; and the Grangemakers should say to the Cloth-makers—

"We cannot go to you to raise Grain, for there is not sufficient Land in England, and the Attorney General held that most exorbitant rates; but do you Clothmakers come to us, and we will lay such a duty on Foreign Cloth that you can scarcely and profitably pursue your business, in spite of the discouragements and losses incident to such a new branch of business.

"When I was a member of either House of Congress I acted under the conviction that *to sustain the Constitutionality of a law, was sufficient to induce me to give my vote against it, but I have not been able to bring myself to believe that a *definite opinion* of the Chief Magistrate ought to outweigh the solemnly pronounced opinion of the Representatives of the People and of the States.*

"One of the prominent features of the Bill, that which purports to be mandatory to the States to form Districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress, is clear and decided. That Congress itself has power by law to alter State regulations respecting the manner for holding elections for Representatives is clear; but its power to compel the States to make new regulations, or amend their existing regulations, is the question upon which I have a feeling and strong shades. I have avoided these doubts, however, to the opinion of the Legislature, giving effect to the enactment as it stands, and, without, great inconvenience, the Grangemakers should say to the Cloth-makers—

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"Then, again, we find, the poor laborer, more miserably reduced, and what a wretched life does not appear to be any prospect of improvement in monitory times. All the merchants and sailors who work in the shipping service have been thrown out of employ, who will come here and raise corn. The price of food will be high, and we will have to pay it. You still cling to me, which I think ought to have been explained long ago, etc., that legislation can afford a remedy for a disordered currency and hard times."

We cannot, within the reasonable compass of a single article, follow out this simple exposition in all its results; yet we think our friend can hardly fail to see by this time how Protection is to benefit the Producer or Laborer, not in one vocation but in all; not of our own country only, but the workingmen of Europe also, by vastly diminishing the number of non-producers or intermediate agents of transmission and exchange, who in the same predicament, we will make one more patient effort.

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## That Paper.

The following is the statement of President Tyler filed in the Secretary of State's office, setting forth the reasons which impelled him to hesitate as well as those which finally induced him to sign the Apportionment Bill. It will be seen that the assertion that he regards the District feature of this act as merely *recommendatory* and not *mandatory*, is entirely erroneous.—Although we believe the law as it stands is the very best Apportionment Law ever passed, and eminently judicious in every feature, we can see no valid objection to Mr. Tyler's assenting to his own views by such a paper as this; and we hope the House will waive no more time on the subject. Every publication of this kind is a public service to the country during the last half a century. We are surprised to note that his speech in favor of the National Bank Charter of 1816 and on the Missouri Question were never reported, and are now irretrievably lost. Of the Speeches here given we need not speak; but their Editor has given us his part of the work most slovenly—

The great line of Railroad from Albany to Buffalo is now completed to Batavia, so that the only link to Lake Erie which remains to be filled up is that between Batavia and Buffalo. There are two lines upon which it is proposed to construct this road, one direct from Batavia to Buffalo; the other by the way of Attica. The strait line is far the superior one, and to be convinced of it, it is only necessary to examine a map and it will be seen in drawing a line from Batavia to Attica and thence to Buffalo, that a triangle is formed, and that the route by Attica is circuitous and out of the way.

The superior advantages of the direct route from Batavia to Buffalo are these:

1st. It is perfectly straight, as straight as can be drawn by a transit instrument.

2d. The country is perfectly level and favorable in an extraordinary degree to the construction of a Railroad. It has been surveyed twice, and indicated by competent judges to be one of the very finest lines for a road in the United States.

3d. It is shorter by six or seven miles than the Attica route, and, most when built—and it most certainly will be, notwithstanding the opposition made to it by the Attica Company—take all the travel from Buffalo Eastward, and leave the Attica road valueless.

The Attica Company has by dexterous management at Albany prevented the Batavia Company from obtaining a charter, with the powers of taking the land. An Association was formed in 1835 which purchased nearly all the land for the strait route, and as a charter cannot be obtained, it has been determined to build the road under the Association already formed; public meetings have been held; the people along the direct route are alive to the subject, and have resolved to construct it.

We advise those persons who intend to invest capital in the Attica Road to examine carefully beforehand all facts connected with the subject. We will mention one or two more. The most wealthy and influential persons connected with the Attica Road have taken no stock in it. Mr. Hawking, who is President of the Company, holds but three or four shares, or did not four or five months since—just enough to enable him to be President. Mr. Rich of Attica, who has been foremost in getting the road under way, who went to Boston to induce the capitalists there to take the stock, and without success; and who is the wealthiest individual connected with the Company, has not subscribed for a single share, or had not a short time since. These are facts which may, perhaps, be worth knowing to some persons in the community.

The contents of the Messenger number twenty-five and nine Political articles, and we had its issue promptly on the 1st of the month with hearty satisfaction. We close our hurried notice with the following extract:

BOSTON.  
BY MR. K. S. ELIOT.

My weary heart, that dwelt long in pain,  
Bears there no star upon thy prison home ?  
Dost thou look forth and long for rest in vain ?  
While round thee deep grows the shroud  
Of winter, on a dark and dismal way, [gloom ?]  
Where sorrow walks, companion stern, with death ?  
Dost thou press earnest toward the goal, and pray  
To reach it, and by thine bairn break free ?

Bairn has one blessed boon for eyes that weep,  
One refuge for the heavy laden slave ;  
A couch of peace—a long and dreamless sleep ;  
Open thy arms—O mother ! on thy breast  
That I may lay my weary head, and rest !

June, 1842.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—Advice from Barbadoes to the 15th ult. have been received at Philadelphia. The Earl of Elgin has been inaugurated Governor of Jamaica. Great commercial distress prevailed in the island—though the crops promise well. Several shocks of earthquakes have been felt in the island.

A boat in which Mr. J. Bowerbank and two other persons were taking a sail at Demerara on the 26th of May, was swamped and the three were drowned.

Capt. Schindly and lady had arrived at Jamaica, on his way to Louisiana, where he has an office.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Dates from Bogota to June 23d, have been received at Philadelphia. Gen. Heelan entered the town of Santa Marta on the 1st of March and published an amnesty to all who had taken any part in the revolution, except some of the principal offenders. The Congress of Bogota were dissatisfied with his clemency. It was feared that an outbreak would be the result.

MURDERS.—At Shreveport, La., on the 20th ult., two men named Sewell and Hardwick had a quarrel, in which blows were exchanged. In the evening the brother of Sewell met Hardwick—each having a friend—a fight ensued in which Sewell was stabbed so severely that he instantly died.

A few days previous an affray at the same place took place, between Charles A. Sewell, brother of the one killed, and one Boyle, who wounded Sewell in the leg by a bullet from a pistol. A man named Edwards took Boyle's part but the Police interfered. Edwards started to runaway but was shot by an officer.

PRINCIPALITY OF GENEVA.—From Geneva, we learn, that an accident of the most melancholy nature took place in that village during the festivity of the Fourth. A staging had been built, upon which to display fire works, and during the evoking a pile of rockets, which had been left unguarded, was accidentally ignited, and went off at random among the spectators. An old gentleman about sixty years of age, named Fuller, who was standing in the crowd, was struck by one of these missiles in the side and also on the head, and killed instantly.

ATTENDED MURDER.—Joel Hotchkiss of Guilderon, we are informed, attempted to take the life of his wife this morning, by discharging at her a pistol, loaded with shot, which took effect in her leg. He is an intemperate fellow, and was probably under the influence of liquor at the time. It is but a few years since he was tried for the murder of his first wife, when, we believe, he escaped only through some informality in the proceedings against him.

INNKEEPER.—A Fayetteville (Tenn.) paper says—

"We learn, verily, that some twenty or thirty negroes have been taken up and committed to jail in Lewisburg, Marshall county, in this State, in consequence of some suspicion being entertained of an insurrectionary movement in that country among the blacks. We have heard several statements about the matter, but as we have only flying reports, which are not to be relied on in such cases, we are unable to give any of the particulars."

WESTERN RAILROAD.—Net receipts for six days ending Saturday, July 2, for Passengers \$6,525.35; for Freight, Mail, and Express & Co. \$4,060.35; Total \$10,586.15.

RHODE ISLAND.—Of seventy-seven prisoners who have been examined at Providence, after having been arrested under martial law, twenty-nine have been discharged. A large number yet remain to be examined.

SWORN AWAY.—The Galena Gazette of the 22d says—"A highway robbery and probable murder took place in this city, a short distance from our office on Friday night last. A man named Thomas O'Dwyer was knocked down, his head terribly wounded, and his pockets rifled of some \$100 or more, money, or less. His skull is broken in several places, and he now lies in a condition which renders his recovery barely possible, in the judgment of the physicians."